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Docket-222

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

16 JUN 1993

IN REPLY REFER TO:

RECEIVED

JUN 18 1993

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Honorable Carrie P. Meek  
House of Representatives  
404 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Meek:

This is in response to your letter of May 25, 1993, in which you inquired on behalf of your constituent, Mr. Scott Blynder, regarding the Notice of Proposed Rule Making (Notice) in PR Docket No. 92-235, 57 FR 54034 (1992). Mr. Blynder is specifically concerned about the potential impact of our final rules on radio remote controlled airplane hobbyists.

Model airplane users have shared spectrum on a secondary basis with industrial users for over 25 years. The low power industrial user and the radio control model airplane hobbyists effectively share spectrum through geographic separation. We are enclosing the Report and Order in GEN Docket 82-181, 47 FR 51875 (1982), which provided the current 50 channels for radio controlled model airplanes. These rules, adopted at the behest of the model airplane community, provide no protection from interference from licensed sources. We further note that the radio environment is inherently hazardous and that even primary allocations suffer from problems. For example, model aircraft users receive interference from other model aircraft users and from certain TV channels. Thus, model aircraft must be, and in fact are, capable of co-existing with some interference.

The Commission is seeking to work with all parties on this matter. To this end, FCC staff has met with the two largest industry groups representing model airplane users, the Academy of Model Aeronautics and the Sport Flyers Association, to discuss their concerns and methods of expanding capacity for private land mobile radio users without affecting radio control users. Following the comment and reply comment periods, we will endeavour to adopt reasonable final rules as soon as possible.

We want to thank you for your interest. Your letter will be included in the formal record of this proceeding.

Sincerely,

/s/

Joseph A. Levin  
Chief, Policy and Planning Branch  
Private Radio Bureau

Enclosure

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OH

# Congressional

DUE: 6-16-93

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AND REPLY FOR DOCKET FILE, ROOM 222.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM  
06/08/93

## LETTER REPORT

CONTROL NO. DATE RECEIVED DATE OF CORRESP DATE DUE DATE DUE OLD (957)

CARRIE P. MEEK  
17TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

COMMITTEE ON  
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
ENERGY AND WATER  
DEVELOPMENT  
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION



**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
Washington, DC 20515-0917

May 25, 1993

PRB  
92-235

2299

Please Respond To:

404 CANNON HOUSE  
OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515  
(202) 225-4506  
(202) 226-0777 FAX

25 WEST FLAGLER STREET  
SUITE 1015  
MIAMI, FL 33130  
(305) 381-9541  
(305) 381-8378 FAX

Linda T. Solheim  
Office of Congressional Affairs  
Federal Communication Commission  
1919 M St.  
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Ms. Solheim:

Attached is letter from a constituent of mine, Mr. Scott Blynder, whom your agency helped me respond to earlier regarding his concerns about the proposed rule PR 92-235's impact on his use of radio controlled model airplanes.

As you can see from his letter he has additional concerns. I respectfully request any information you can provide me with to respond to his concerns.

Thanking you in advance for your assistance in this matter, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

*Carrie P. Meek*

CARRIE P. MEEK

MAY 10 1993

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Thank you for your reply and information packet. I have enclosed some 552 magazine pictures of our fellow modelers and their toys.

These planes weigh over fifty pounds, fly over 100 miles per hour and are demonstrated all over the country in front of crowds of thousands of spectators. Talk about endangering public safety!

Does this mean that the government will accept the liability for allowing mobile operators (which we can't even locate our flying fields away from) to interfere with safe operations?

In one paragraph, someone is convinced there would not be interference (a misinformed individual) and in another paragraph we are told to accept interference. 100 watts of mobile will wipe out 3/4 watt of stationary any day of the week.

One of the clubs here in Miami flys 200mph missile type planes in the warehouse district down on US1 by the new Home Depot. I have witnessed these penetrate a car when control was lost!

I have highlited statements which are false. The AMA has documents to prove this. Years ago we were on the 27 band shared with mobile CB radio. Interference caused many, many mishaps. But we didn't have large aircraft then and we flew far away from the city.

This is a dangerous situation, the AMA lobbied for years for us to get the channels we have now and we had to buy new radio equipment to use them. I have a \$5000.00 investment!

There is a major national event at the Palm Beach Polo grounds in May. I think somebody should attend to see the technology we have. Does NASA share frequencies?

Talk about high risk, somebody will get hurt or killed before the government wakes up, and it will probably be a child attending one of these shows or a weekend club fly!

This is foolish!

*J. Blyder*  
305 386 1666

- ① ALLOWING THIS PROPOSAL WILL DIRECTLY PUT THE<sup>y</sup> PUBLIC AT RISK. OUR WELL ATTENDED OUTDOOR PUBLIC SHOWS WILL BE CONSTANTLY AT RISK OF SOMEONE BEING HURT OR KILLED BY "TOYS" WEIGHING UPWARDS OF 50 lbs !!
- ② SEEMS TO ME THERE MUST BE ROOM BETWEEN 76 AND 512 ?
- ③ MAYBE THIS TYPE OF THINKING WAS CURRENT IN THE '60's, WITH CONSIDERABLY LESS MODEL AIRPLANE OPERATORS, AND MOBILE RADIO OPERATORS, BUT IT IS NOT APPLICABLE IN THE '90's AND WILL DIRECTLY CAUSE PROPERTY DAMAGE AND EVENTUALLY EVEN A DEATH. I WONDER WHO WOULD BE LIABLE WITH A STATEMENT LIKE THIS ?
- ④ WE DON'T "BELIEVE", WE KNOW AND CAN DEMONSTRATE THE CONFLICT. I BELIEVE THE

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

April 14, 1993

IN REPLY REFER TO:

7330-7/1700A3

APR 16 1993

Honorable Carrie P. Meek  
House of Representatives  
404 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Meek:

This is in reply to your letter of March 25, 1993, in which you inquired on behalf of your constituent, M. Blynder, regarding the Notice of Proposed Rule Making (Notice) in PR Docket No. 92-235, 57 FR 54034 (1992). This Notice proposes comprehensive changes to the Commission's Rules governing the private land mobile radio services operating in the frequency bands below 512 MHz.

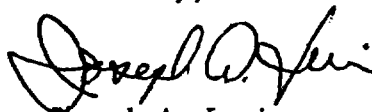
Your constituent is specifically concerned about the impact of these changes on radio control (R/C) hobby users. Enclosed is a discussion paper concerning our proposals for the 72-76 MHz band. In short, we expect there would be no adverse impact on R/C operations because of any proposal contained in the Notice.

We are, of course, sensitive to the concerns of both users of private land mobile radio spectrum and R/C hobbyists. We will, therefore, take your constituent's concerns into account when we develop final rules in this proceeding. As indicated in the Notice, we remain convinced that without significant regulatory change in radio operations in the bands below 512 MHz, the quality of communications in the private land mobile radio services will continue to deteriorate to the point of endangering public safety and the national economy.

①

We want to thank you for your interest in this proceeding. Your constituent's letter will be included in the record of the proceeding. We expect final rules to be issued in 1994.

Sincerely,



Joseph A. Levin  
Chief, Policy and Planning Branch  
Land Mobile and Microwave Division  
Private Radio Bureau

Enclosures



Subject: Radio Control in the 72-76 MHz band

Question: What is the 72-76 MHz band used for?

Answer: The frequency range between 72-76 MHz is primarily a guard band between TV channels 4 and 5. Specifically, the channels between 72 and 76 MHz are licensed for use by 1) private and common carrier fixed station use at up to 300 watts output power (private and common carrier fixed use occurs on the same channels) and 2) private land mobile use at up to 1 watt output power. The channels between 72 and 76 MHz are also available for unlicensed secondary use by remote control operators of model aircraft, boats and cars at .75 watts output power.

Question: What is the relationship between fixed and mobile land mobile operations and radio control operations?

Answer: Radio control channels are located between fixed and mobile channels. The radio control channels overlap with the fixed and mobile channels. Radio control operations are unlicensed and are secondary to fixed and mobile operations. This means that radio control operations must accept interference from fixed and mobile users, and may not cause interference to such users.

(3)

Question: What changes are proposed in PR Docket 92-235 that have

Second, radio control transmitter standards are stricter than they used to be. The proposed narrowband technical requirements are much stricter than current requirements. Thus, a 2.5 kHz frequency separation between land mobile and radio control users should be adequate given modern radio control equipment and the proposed land mobile equipment.

Third, land mobile operations authorized on the 72-76 MHz band are not car phones. Rather, these channels are used in limited locations such as a factory or construction site, mainly for non-voice operations to monitor or control expensive equipment such as overhead cranes. Model airplane enthusiasts seek clear areas and fields. Thus, the two classes of users rarely notice each other. The proposed technical standards would not change this